

Coast Guard, DHS

§ 131.410

(7) Never abandon the vessel unless actually forced to, or ordered to by the master.

(8) Prepare survival craft—life floats, (inflatable) rafts, (inflatable) buoyant apparatus, and boats—for launching.

(b) “*Man overboard*”. (1) Throw a ring buoy into the water as close to the person overboard as possible.

(2) Post a lookout to keep the person overboard in sight.

(3) Launch the rescue boat and maneuver it to pick up the person overboard, or maneuver the vessel to pick up the person.

(4) Have a crew member put on an immersion suit or lifejacket, have a safety line made fast to the crew member, and have the crew member stand by to jump into the water to assist the person overboard if necessary.

(5) If the person overboard is not immediately located—

(i) Notify other vessels in the vicinity, and the Coast Guard; and

(ii) Continue searching until released by the Coast Guard.

(c) *Fire*. (1) Cut off air to the fire: close hatches, ports, doors, manual ventilators, and the like and shut off the ventilation system.

(2) De-energize electrical systems supplying the affected compartment.

(3) Immediately use a portable fire extinguisher aimed at the base of the flames. Never use water on electrical fires.

(4) If the fire is in machinery spaces, shut off the fuel supply and ventilation system and activate any fixed extinguishing-system.

(5) Maneuver the vessel to minimize the effect of wind on the fire.

(6) If unable to control the fire, notify other vessels in the vicinity, and the Coast Guard.

(7) Move offshore workers away from fire; have them don lifejackets and, if necessary, prepare to abandon the vessel.

§ 131.350 Station bill.

(a) The master of each vessel shall post a station bill if the vessel's Certificate of Inspection requires more than four crew members, including the master.

(b) The station bill must be posted in the pilothouse and in conspicuous

places in crew members' and offshore workers' accommodations.

(c) The station bill must set forth the special duties and duty stations of each crew member for various emergencies. The duties must, as far as possible, be comparable to and compatible with the regular work of the member. The duties must include at least the following and should comprise any other duties necessary for the proper handling of a particular emergency:

(1) The closing of hatches, air-ports, watertight doors, vents, and scuppers, and of intake valves and discharge lines that penetrate the hull; the stopping of fans and ventilating systems; and the operating of safety equipment.

(2) The preparing and launching of survival craft and rescue boats.

(3) The extinguishing of fire.

(4) The mustering of offshore workers, which includes—

(i) Assembling them and seeing that they are properly dressed and have donned their immersion suits and life-jackets; and

(ii) Directing them to their appointed stations.

§ 131.360 Responsibilities of licensed or certificated individuals.

Nothing in the emergency instructions or in any station bill required by this subpart exempts any licensed or certificated individual from the exercise of good judgment in an emergency.

Subpart D—Sufficiency and Supervision of Crew of Survival Craft

§ 131.410 Certificate of proficiency.

A merchant mariner credential or merchant mariner's document with an endorsement of lifeboatman or another inclusive rating under part 12 of this title is evidence of training in survival craft and serves as a certificate of proficiency. For this subpart, a “certificated” person is a person holding a merchant mariner credential or merchant mariner's document with such an endorsement.

[CGD 82-004 and CGD 86-074, 62 FR 49340, Sept. 19, 1997, as amended by USCG-2006-24371, 74 FR 11266, Mar. 16, 2009]